USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service

Indiana Crop & Weather Report

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CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 28

AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY

Farmers are busy preparing equipment and grain bins for the upcoming harvesting season, according to the Indiana Field Office of USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service. Harvesting of corn for silage continues. Early planted soybean fields are beginning to turn color with some fields starting to shed leaves. Sudden Death Syndrome is beginning to show up in some soybean fields. Cutting and baling of hay made good progress last week.

FIELD CROPS REPORT

There were 5.8 days suitable for fieldwork. Corn **condition** is rated 41 percent good to excellent compared with 78 percent last year at this time. Ninety-four percent of the corn acreage has reached the **dough** stage compared with 95 percent last year and 90 percent for the average. By area, corn in dough is 94 percent complete in the north, 95 percent complete in the central region and 96 percent complete in the south. Sixty-one percent of the corn acreage has reached the **dent** stage compared with 65 percent last year and 56 percent for the average. Eight percent of the corn is **mature** compared with 13 percent last year and 9 percent for the average.

Ninety-nine percent of the soybean acreage is **setting pods** compared with 98 percent last year and 95 percent for the average. Soybean **condition** is rated 51 percent good to excellent compared with 72 percent last year.

Third cutting of **alfalfa hay** is 84 percent complete compared with 76 percent for both last year and the average.

Major activities during the week included cleaning grain bins, hauling grain to market, chopping silage, mowing, working on harvest equipment, and attending outlook meetings and field days.

LIVESTOCK, PASTURE AND RANGE REPORT

Pasture condition is rated 1 percent excellent, 20 percent good, 41 percent fair, 24 percent poor and 14 percent very poor. Livestock are in mostly good condition.

CROP PROGRESS TABLE

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5-Year Avg
	Percent			
Corn in Dough	94	87	95	90
Corn in Dent	61	43	65	56
Corn Mature	8	2	13	9
Soybeans Podding	99	96	98	95
Soybeans Shedding Lvs	4	NA	10	9
Alfalfa Third Cutting	84	67	76	76

CROP CONDITION TABLE

Crop	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excel-lent
			Percent		
Corn	6	16	37	35	6
Soybeans	4	11	34	44	7
Pasture	14	24	41	20	1

SOIL MOISTURE & DAYS SUITABLE FOR FIELDWORK TABLE

	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
		Percent	
Topsoil			
Very Short	12	12	0
Short	31	30	5
Adequate	56	56	75
Surplus	1	2	20
Subsoil			
Very Short	18	19	1
Short	39	39	10
Adequate	42	42	78
Surplus	1	0	11
Days Suitable	5.8	5.1	3.6

CONTACT INFORMATION

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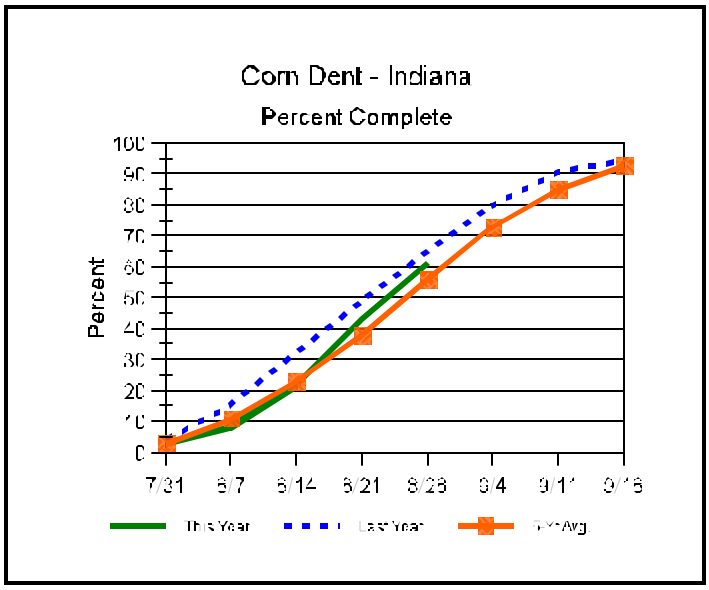
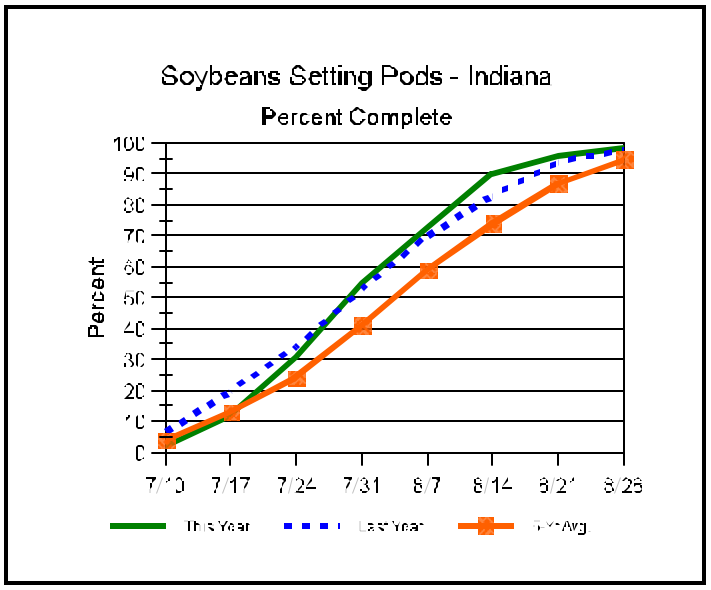
http://www.nass.usda.gov/in/index.htm

Crop Progress





Other Agricultural Comments And News

Soybean Aphid, Recent Treatment Quandaries Becoming Clear

- Most soybean aphid are white dwarves, their impact does not seem as great on later reproductive soybean.
- Aphid populations seem to be dwindling, many possible reasons.
- Winged aphids are moving, targeted location is unknown at this time.

Phone calls and field visits have revealed a change in the soybean aphid, which bodes well for many soybean fields. We certainly seem to be over the hump in terms of infestation intensity, and with advanced soybean growth stages being prevalent in many fields, careful inspection and consideration should be given before further treatments are applied.

The vast majority of aphids being found at this point are the small, white dwarves, as discussed in last week's Pest & Crop. Though this small morph of soybean aphid feed and reproduce, it does not seem to have equal impact as the "regular" sized "Mountain Dew" colored version. It is still uncertain what caused this change in the aphid, but considering the same thing happened in previous years (but only later in the season) it may due to the advanced growth stage of the soybean crop (most being R5 to R6) and/or hot, dry conditions through much of the season. Plants with over 250 white dwarf aphids/plants do not appear to be sticky with honeydew nor do they have their lower leaves darkened with sooty mold. Most white dwarves are being found lower in the canopy, and few if any aphids are colonizing new growth. Physiological changes in the later reproductive stages of the soybean plant are obviously contributing to reduced aphid growth and reproduction.

Some pest managers from northern Indiana have reported that aphid numbers seem to be declining. Recent counts taken at a Pinney-Purdue soybean aphid research field in Porter County have confirmed this. This may attributed to a variety of factors, including winged aphid dispersal, predation, hard-rains, etc. Chris DiFonzo, Michigan State Extension Entomologist, has reported fungal diseases becoming obvious in many Michigan locations. Certainly the recent heavy dews and fog are conducive for a disease outbreak within the aphid population.

Soybean aphid is certainly on the move, however. Winged aphids are still being found on plants, but more apparent are the numbers being captured in suction traps placed six Indiana locations (see graphs on page 2 of the website mentioned at the end of this article). What is uncertain is whether these winged aphids are seeking new plants/areas to colonize or

(Continued on Page 4)

Weather Information Table

Week ending Sunday August 28, 2005

Station	Past Week Weather Summary Data							Accumulation				
		Air Temperature			Precip.		Avg 4 in Soil	April 1, 2005 thru August 28, 2005 Precipitation			GDD Base 50°F	
	Hi	Lo	Avg	DFN	Total	Days	Temp	Total	DFN	Days	Total	DFN
Northwest (1)												
Chalmers_5W	88	50	69	-2	0.01	1		13.28	-5.52	48	2699	+202
Valparaiso_AP_I	82	51	68	-3	0.00	0		12.44	-7.01	43	2552	+272
Wanatah	84	51	67	-2	0.01	1	76	13.88	-5.07	52	2463	+281
Wheatfield	83	54	69	+0	0.24	3		18.67	+0.18	92	2571	+336
Winamac	85	54	69	+0	0.07	1	75	15.81	-2.94	54	2608	+304
North Central(2)												
Plymouth	84	53	69	-3	0.00	0		12.77	-6.19	52	2519	+105
South_Bend	84	54	69	-1	0.00	0		9.88	-8.40	50	2618	+349
Young_America	84	52	68	-2	0.02	1		17.01	-0.93	49	2590	+223
Northeast (3)												
Columbia_City	85	48	68	-2	0.02	1	74	14.60	-3.48	52	2458	+295
Fort_Wayne	86	52	69	-2	0.06	1		12.94	-3.99	52	2587	+217
West Central(4)												
Greencastle	86	56	71	-2	1.71	4		23.62	+2.44	47	2593	-71
Perrysville	87	54	71	+1	1.09	3	77	16.70	-3.48	49	2806	+319
Spencer_Ag	87	49	71	-1	1.71	3		21.63	-0.09	54	2629	+116
Terre_Haute_AFB	87	57	73	+1	0.90	4		17.56	-2.51	49	2869	+218
W_Lafayette_6NW	86	50	69	-1	0.01	1	81	12.01	-6.75	52	2660	+303
Central (5)												
Eagle_Creek_AP	86	58	72	+0	0.69	3		15.83	-3.16	50	2889	+259
Greenfield	87	55	71	-1	0.35	4		21.91	+1.04	61	2663	+143
Indianapolis_AP	87	59	74	+2	0.65	4		15.74	-3.25	51	2902	+272
Indianapolis_SE	86	56	71	-2	0.90	3		16.66	-2.97	52	2687	+72
Tipton_Ag	84	53	69	-1	0.34	2	79	19.46	+0.40	55	2475	+184
East Central(6)												
Farmland	85	52	69	-1	0.00	0	71	15.46	-3.02	50	2504	+268
New_Castle	87	52	70	+0	0.09	1		18.44	-1.70	47	2365	+75
Southwest (7)												
Evansville	92	63	78	+4	2.52	2		17.22	-1.89	47	3173	+120
Freelandville	89	59	74	+2	0.27	3		17.23	-2.72	50	2968	+230
Shoals	90	60	75	+3	0.45	2		18.19	-3.47	59	2964	+315
Stendal	91	60	77	+3	1.14	3		17.75	-3.72	47	3146	+269
Vincennes_5NE	94	59	75	+4	0.65	2	80	22.47	+2.52	53	3078	+340
South Central(8)												
Leavenworth	90	62	75	+4	1.13	4		18.58	-3.64	50	3027	+390
Oolitic	88	59	74	+3	0.18	2	79	17.98	-2.92	54	2741	+207
Tell_City	90	66	78	+4	1.28	2		19.11	-2.81	40	3311	+388
Southeast (9)												
Brookville	90	55	73	+3	0.35	1		16.84	-3.45	50	2801	+396
Milan_5NE	87	57	72	+2	0.61	4		19.19	-1.10	75	2752	+347
Scottsburg	89	54	73	+1	1.04	3		18.93	-1.65	56	2914	+190

DFN = Departure From Normal (Using 1961-90 Normals Period).
GDD = Growing Degree Days.
Precipitation (Rainfall or melted snow/ice) in inches.
Precipitation Days = Days with precip of .01 inch or more.
Air Temperatures in Degrees Fahrenheit.

The above weather information is provided by AWIS, Inc.
For detailed ag weather forecasts and data visit the AWIS home page at
www.awis.com

buckthorn for overwintering. Note that the numbers of winged aphids captured in suction traps do, in fact, reflect the intensity of infestation a given region of the state has endured. Though the infestation has been significant throughout the northern counties of Indiana, the Northeast region seems to have taken the hardest hit, thus the highest winged aphid counts from the Northeast Purdue Agricultural Center. In order to view the graphs associated with this article, go to: http://125.210.99.160/entomology/ext/targets/p&c2005/p&c21_2005.pdf, page 2.

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